LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Passs and New York Associated Pass is at \$1 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for militration wish to have rejected articles returned

# Is There Even One?

An esteemed correspondent writes us etter to say that "whatever certain leaders may think or do, the great body of the Demoratic party wants the pledges of the Chicago latform carried out."

Of these pledges the only one of supreme consequence that now remains, the repeal of the McKINLET tariff law, and the ensetment in its place of a sysm of tariff duties for revenue only.

Congress met in December last : the Pres-Ment mentioned the subject in his message. He has talked about keeping this pledge, and members of Congress have talked. Bills have seen passed, speeches have been made, and rotes taken; but it is the indisputable bruth that neither the President nor any other officer of the Administration, nor mny Democratto Senator, nor any Demopratic Representative has once proposed to mact a tariff framed for revenue only; and no bill for that purpose has been introfluced or suggested in either House.

With all their talk and all their preensions, we cannot recall one of them all who has shown that he understands that bledge of his party, and is resolved upon its fulfilment: or that he has ever understood or has ever really favored its fulfilment.

Neither can we recall one of them who said frankly and manlike before the election, that he did not accept the platform, and would not be bound by it.

So far as we are aware, there is not one. not a single one. Yet they keep up their smpty chatter about keeping the pledges like so many parrots; and our correspondent writes to tell us what the great body of the Democracy wants in the premises!

Was that part of the platform anything except base fraud and humbug, intended to delude as many voters as could be caught by it; or what was it? And what will the honest citizens of the country say and do when they come to understand fully the facts of this strange, this unprecedented case?

### A Poor Defence, but a Magnificent Tribute.

As the speech of a lawyer defending his client against the charge of duplicity, Senator VILAS's effort in behalf of Mr. CLEVE-LAND is not wonderful. To call it feeble is no injustice to Mr. VILAS.

Mr. VEST, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. JONES of Arkansas are probably every one of them as envious for free coal and free iron ore and free raw materials generally as Mr. CLEVE-LAND ever has been or ever can be. These three Senators have told what the country believes to be the exact truth about the Pres ident's attitude toward the Senate compro miss bill up to July 2, the date of the letter to Wilson, and even afterward. Repeatedly he gave them to understand that although he would have preferred free coal and free iron ore, just as they themselves would have preferred free coal and iron, could they have had their way, he, the President, was nevertheless ready to accept the bill as it stood, and to support it with all the influence of the Administration. If the statements of Benator JONES, Senator VEST, Senator HAR-RIS, and Senator GORMAN needed confirmation, they would have it in the notorious and publicly avowed efforts of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Secretary of the Treasury to help along the compromise measure and to commend it to

the Democracy. Why, this must have been the understand ing of even Mr. VILAS himself, close as he says he is to Mr. CLEVELAND. As recently as July 8 Mr. VILAS was informing the Senate as to what the Secretary of the Treasury did and did not desire with regard to the amendment of the bill in the matter of barbed fence wire. As recently as May 21 Mr. VILAS was recorded as voting against a proposition to put iron ore on the free list. As recently as June 18 he voted against a osition to put coal on the free list.

Mr. VILAS's argument is that Mr. CLEVE. LAND could not have been guilty of willingness to see raw materials taxed. "Can it be presumed," he asks, "that that distinguished man would idly lay aside that great principle?" Well, Mr. VILAS himself was willing to lay it aside. Mr. VEST, Mr. HARRIS, and Mr. JONES say that Mr. CLEVE-LAND was willing to lay it aside, for the sake of getting a bill through. Mr. VILAS says substantially that the testimony of VEST, HARRIS, and JONES is worthless; that it is "hearsay in its nature;" that delicacy prevented Mr. CLEVELAND from demanding free coal and free iron ore in his talks with these Senators; that their conversations with the President must have specific items; that VEST's testimony, for example, "would be excluded in a court of justice," and so forth. It strikes us, on the whole, that Senator VILAS's argument leaves Mr. CLEVELAND in a predicament worse, if anything, than that in which the evidence of the tariff reform Senators put

that distinguished statesman. But it was a great speech, nevertheless; great as a culogy, if weak as an argument. The spirit of personal admiration, not to say adoration, in which the Hon. WILLIAM F. VILAS discusses the President's greatness and goodness is worthy of Private Secretary THURBER himself. Read this declaration of VILAS'S humble gratitude for the privilage of having been permitted to sit at the council table with Mr. CLEVELAND:

"I have often said that of the rewards, few and stinted, which come to laborious public men, one of those, greatest to me and in my estimation, was the privilege of participating in the upright, lofty, and faithful councils of that distinguished man to his offerts to render useful public service to his country-

men in his day and generation. And this almost tearful rebuke of Senator GORMAN for the temerity of his language concerning the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND:

"To assault the President is to strike at the republic, to insuit him is to affront every good citizen, to asperso him is to sting the heart of every true America. Not only in his official capacity, but now also in his admirable, his wonderful individuality, tried in the storness ordesland known to every man of intelligence and strength of mind, Gaoven Claveland stands perfectly recognized as himself the full measure of a man worthy of his great office.

Senator from Maryland, I fear, must suffer.

can suffer no imperment of his stature in history from this unjustifiable assault. He will stand, as he deserves to stand, completeous in the noble line of illustrious public servants of his country, and long years hence, when the actors of to-day's temperatuous

sens shall have passed away." We must say one thing for Senator VILAS. Although, by voting along with the other Democratic Senators to tax raw materials, coal, iron ore, lead ore, and so forth, he himself invited Mr. CLEVELAND's rebuke for party perfidy and party dishonor, VII.as did get in one vote for free raw materials. Upon Senator Hill's proposition to exempt Mr. CLEVELAND'S own salary from the operation of the income tax the Senator from Wisconsin stood firm for CLEVELAND and CLEVELAND Democracy. However he may have weakened and wabbled on fron ore, coal, and lead, VILAS voted like a man to put raw consecration on the free list.

A Rill to License Lawlessness. The events of the past month have brought to the front a good many of the wooden-witted philosophers who believe that if arbitration could be made compulsory, compulsory arbitration would cure all. or nearly all, of the ills of society. Some of these thinkers, we are sorry to say, are to be found in newspaper offices where common ense has been supposed to rule. Others sit

in Congress. The promoters of compulsory arbitration seem to be in no hurry to formulate their schemes, or even to describe in definite and comprehensible ferms the working methods of their proposed tribunals. This is natural, or they have a difficult job before them. We observe that one Congressman, the Hon. TORN DAVIS of Kansas, is a little bolder than his fellow theorists. Mr. DAVIS is a Populist from Junction City. He has gone so far as to draw a bill, and to introduce it in the House, designed to compel railroad companies engaged in inter-State commerce o go to arbitration under the provisions of the now celebrated Act of 1888, which was passed in accordance with the recommendations contained in Mr. CLEVELAND's extraordinary labor message of 1886. The means whereby Mr. DAVIS proposes to force the railroad companies to arbitrate all differences with their employees, are set forth in the first section of the bill:

"SECTION 1. Whenever a proposition for arbitration hall be made by the employees of any railroad cor-soration or any company whose interests are con-sected with the inter-State transportation of persons r property, as contemplated and provided for in Sec on 1 of the Act mentioned in the title of this Act (the hall not be accepted by said corporation, then it shall ot be lawful for any United States Court or Judge to grant any injunction against said employees, or any of them, or to make any order requiring or authorizing any United States Marshal to control or in any nanner interfere with the conduct of said employee r any of them."

It is hardly necessary to point out the lunacy and anarchy that lurk in this remarkable bill. If the employees, or part of the employees, of an inter-State railroad ompany demand, for any reason whatever or upon any pretext whatever, an arbitration under the forms of the CLEVELAND Act. and the company for any reason declines, the said employees, or any of them, shall have full license to riot. They shall have pernission to wreck, to destroy, to burn, to pillage the property of the employing corporation, or to wound and murder those engaged in defending such property. The processes of the United States courts are suspended for the benefit of the rioters. The corporation is outlawed, so far as the

Federal Government is concerned. We call attention to Mr. Davis's scheme ecause it is so beautifully simple and concrete. Here is one advocate of compulsory arbitration with definite ideas as to the methods of making arbitration compulsory.

#### France Determined to Stamp Out the Anarchists.

On Thursday the anti-Anarchist bill was friven through the French Chamber of Deputies, and sent to the Senate, which passed it yesterday. The measure had provoked in the Chamber of Deputies a long and heated debate, attended with scenes of riolence and uproar, such as marked the discussion of the facts exposed by the Panama inquiry. Against the Government were arrayed not only the Socialists and so-called Radical-Socialists, but also, as regards certain sections of the bill, a wing of the Radicals proper, headed by M. CAVAIGNAC, who seems to have been transformed by disappointed ambition from a moderate into a iemagogue. For a time the fate of the Ministerial project seemed doubtful. An amendment urged by M. Brisson was accepted, and another, proposed by M. JAURES, came within a hair's breadth of adoption Eventually, the Premier was constrained to stifle speechmaking by a move equivalent to closure, and he managed to muster a majority of 105 on the decisive division. Some waverers among the Opportunists were braced by M. DUPUY's threat of resignation; and even a good many Radicals, though opposed to any interference with the press, were deterred from trying to turn out the Ministry by the wellgrounded fear that, should the Chamber refuse the safeguards demanded against Anarchist atrocities, the Chief Magistrate would dissolve the Legislature and order a new general election. About the outcome of such an appeal to the French people almost on the morrow of President Car-Not's assassination there could be no reason-

sonable doubt. The law, which has now been practically enacted in France, is more drastic and rigorous than the measures of similar intent which have been passed lately by the Italian related rather to general principles than Chambers and the Spanish Cortes. All of the offences defined in the bill are removed from the cognizance of juries, and subjected to the jurisdiction of the so-called correctional tribunals, which are made up of three Judges. The reason for this change is the apprehension that juries may be terrorized by threats of vengeance, and it is certain that one Anarchist, whose guilt was indisputable, was acquitted; while on Thursday of this week the jury before which MEUNIER, the murderer of the proprietor of the Café Véry, was tried, accepted the plea of extenuating circumstances, and thus saved the assassin from the guillotine. It was not, however, the withdrawal of the privilege of trial by jury from the avowed enemies of society which excited most violent opposition in the Chamber of Deputies. The new law declares guilty, as accessories before or after the fact, those who in speech, writing, or print incite to anarchistic crimes, or excuse them subsequently to their perpetration. Even a private letter may be opened at the Post Office, and if found to reflect anarchistic views, it will suffice to send the writer to prison for at least three months. To give shelter, relief, or assistance of any kind to itinerant Anarchists will subject one to a like penalty. Those who are convicted of any of the acts of anarchistic propaganda designated in the bill are liable to a sentence of imprisonment

for from three months to two years, and to

a fine of from \$20 to \$400. The convicts

of reduced time which is usually given to those electing to go to a cellular prison. Moreover, the tribunals may, at their discretion, when persons are sentenced to more than a year's imprisonment, order their deportation to a penal colony like Cayenne. Such are the principal measures taken to stiffe the anarchistic propagands, break up the anarchistic associations, and rid France permanently of their chief organizers. It remains to mention a precaution taken to extinguish a publicity that fosters the species of insanity known as la folte des grandeurs, with which some of the Anarchist assassins seem afflicted. The courts are empowered in any Anarchist case to prohibit newspapers from publishing the whole or any part of the proceedings at a trial, under penalty of six days' to a month's imprisonment and a fine of from \$200 to \$2,000. Foreign newspapers violating the law will be seized, and their correspondents in France, if they furnish prohibited matter, are to be expelled.

Of course this extraordinary legislation, by reason of its summary, secret, and discretionary features, is almost equivalent to the enactment of martial law. That it nevertheless secured a large majority of the Chamber of Deputies proves that it has for the moment the support of public opinion, in view of Carnor's assassination and the knowledge based on written and printed threats that President CASIMIR-PERIER is exposed to the same fate. The law-abiding members of the French community are willing to sanction a desperate experiment in the hope of extirpating organized assassins. The remedy is dangerous, but the disease is deadly. No one denies that the new law is liable to grave abuses; that it clothes the authorities with powers which may be perverted from the defence of society to the dishonest furtherance of party or private ends. But the present situation is intolerable; the existing laws are notoriously inadequate to protect the representatives of order; and the great mass of honest Frenchmen are disposed to face the perils that may be incident to the temporary suspension of abstract rights. We say temporary suspension, because although the Chamber refused by a majority of fifty to place any time limit on the operation of the anti-Anarchist bill, the tremendous engine of repression put at the disposal of the Government is designed for a definite purpose and a specific exigency. If abused, the French people, that gave it, will recall it; nor will they suffer an extraordinary law to remain upon the statute book after the object which alone could justify recourse to it has been attained.

### Soldiers and Sunday Drill.

The question how far a soldier is bound to obey orders has again come up for discussion in a practical case before the War Department. Private CEDARQUIST, of the Second Infantry, was tried by court martial for having refused to attend rifle practice at the Bellevue range in Nebraska on a Sunday, after having been ordered to do so by his superior officer. His excuse was that he had religious scruples against such work on Sunday, and his counsel also pointed out that the laws of Nebraska forbid it. The court, however, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to confinement for six months, with forfeiture of pay. Gen. BROOKE, the department commander, approved the finding and sentence, but, in view of the circumstances, reduced the penalty to confinement at hard labor for two months, remarking however that with the warning given in his explanatory order. similar clemency toward any future offender need not be expected.

There are really two points connected with the case, one being the conduct of the soldier and the other that of the officer who ordered the rifle practice. As to the former, it is beyond question that necessary work on Sunday in the army is perfectly justified on all grounds, military, legal, and moral. If Private CEDAROUIST had been a veteran of experience of actual fighting on Sunday, to nothing of marksmanship drill. It be ing conceded that necessary duties may be performed on Sunday, even in time of peace, the question is who was the proper judge of the necessity in the case under consideration. Evidently the judge must be the superior officer, and the question whether his judgment was erroneous, as very likely it may have been, does not enter into the case. It may be conceived, for example, that a sudden exigency, known to the officer but not tol the soldier, required an immediate bringing up of the command to the highest efficiency by extra Sunday drill and other work, or a subaltern might be only executing the comand of his superior, who had reasons for his course which he did not deem it necessary to disclose. At all events, with the point once conceded that rifle practice on Sunday when necessary is lawful, it is at the foundation of all discipline that the officer and not the soldier must determine whether the necessity exists.

While that point settles the case so far as Private CEDARQUIST is concerned, it may rn out that the War Department will be led to an examination of what goes on at posts in the way of Sunday work. Seven years ago the whole question came up under a proposal to abolish the Sunday morning inspection and Sunday evening dress parade. The project was opposed by many officers, including Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERIDAN, who held to the old customs, and thought an idle day would do more harm than good. However, the result was an order from President HARRISON limiting Sunday work thereafter in such a way as apparently to exclude such as Private CEDARQUIST was called upon to perform, less there was a clear necessity for it. A practical result, therefore, may be that of calling the attention of department and post commanders to see whether that order, which remains in force, is executed properly within their commands.

Gen. BROOKE's points, in short, as to the duty of the soldier and also as to the inapplicability of the State laws are undoubtedly well taken. Yet the present case may lead to a closer compliance on the part of officers with the present rules as to Sunday work, unless those rules should be modified.

The conference committee on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was perfectly right in throwing out the item of \$1,000.000 for extirpating the Russian thistle, which a Senate ndment had fastened upon it. That thistle is no doubt for many Western farmers a pest, but why should the Government of the United States go into the business of weeding? The expenditure involved is not small, in the present ondition of the Treasury, yet that is really less to be considered than the principle involved and the precedent which would be created by entering States and digging up weeds on privately owned farms. It might next be demanded that Congress should undertake the irrigation of farms throughout the arid region. It is true that about one-third of the acreage

in the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the few other States troubled by the Russian thistle is owned by the United States; but the evidence shows that the weed mostly flourishes not are to serve their terms of imprisonment in on the public lands, but in soil that has been and I do not wish to add to it, but Gauran Clavarian | solitary confinement, without the privilege | turned up for cultivation or for railroad build-

isg. In any case, it is not proposed by this measure that the Federal Government should confine itself to the lands it owns, but that it should invade private farms and carry on its arricultural operations there, whether the own-

ers wish them or not.

The whimsical idea has been advanced that the Government is responsible for this past, because it was originally brought into the country many years ago by immigrants coming here in accordance with the laws of Congress. That is preposterous; but it shows what ourious argunents can be discovered for thrusting upon the general Government duties and burdens that belong to the States.

The slight exchange of discourtesies in the Senate yesterday between Mr. BLACKBURN of the first part and Mr. DUBOIS and Mr. MANpasson of the second, was entirely the result of chroneloger, although the fact is not mentioned by Archbishop Usnus, that Care lost a brothe on July 27. This should be remembered in exa young man who has been as much abused as if he had taken coal and iron

The Hon. JERRY SIMPSON of Medicine Lodge has been renominated for Congress, and so enters upon a new period of Simpson He will insist that the Government shall furnish silver-mounted bloycles or tricycles to every member of every Populist family; electric cars shall run to the fron door of every farmer who votes the Populist ticket; that the Missouri and Mississippi shall be diverted into Kansas; that drafts of wind on eight shall be legal tender for the payment of taxes, and that the day shall consist of thirty-six hours, in order to allow Populist farmers more time to speed the Convention

To-day is the thirtieth anniversay of Gen Hood's desperate attack on the right wing of Gen. Sherman's army before Atlanta, which resulted in one of the most disastrous defeats the Confederates sustained in the civil war. SHER-MAN had shifted the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Gen. Howard, from his extreme left to his right, with a view to flanking Atlanta and beginning a general movement against the enemy. Scarcely had the I'nionists completed the work of throwing up rude breastworks of logs and rails in their new position, when Hoop moved a large portion of his troops out of Atlanta and began a savage attack on Sherman's new right wing. LOGAN'S corps, which bore the brunt of this assault, was formed on the crest of a wooded ridge having sloping ground and open fields in front of it Hoop began the attack with a brisk cannon fire, after which he ordered a charge of infantry against Howard's right flank. The Unionists were fully prepared for the attack, and received the Confederates with a terrific fire of musketry which swept down their lines. The Confederate recoiled from the first charge, but forming again they assaulted the second time. Again they were met by the same withering fire, and, although some of them with their officers reached the Union breastworks, they were shot down or nade prisoners, while the others were repulsed with heavy losses. The Confederates made repeated charges to carry Howard's position, and, although they exhibited great bravery, they were swept back each time with terrific losses. and at 3 P. M. the attack was abandoned and they returned to the city. SHERMAN'S total loss in this affair was only 600, while Logan estimates the Confederate loss at from 6,000 to 7,000 men.

The Hon. MAIRE THINGREE, the Clown-Labor-Republican Mayor of Detroit, has tolled in vain. The other man has the delegates to the Republican State Convention. The other man will be nominated for Governor. THIN-GREE will have the satisfaction of remembering that in a sharp competition for the Zany Prize he has not been the least industrious and multitudinous candidate. When Michigan becomes an idiot asylum the Hon. MAIRE THIN-

Why is your brow so sad, Amos! Why do you look so mad, and what's eating of you, lad, AMOS? The first stroke that the Quakers strook they hit poor Amos sore; the next stroke that the Quakers strook, the Jays began to score; and there's tittering in Boston, there is joy in Baltimore, and the Giants are floundering with their oses on the floor. Your arm of steel and rubber is all right, Anos. You are clothed still with cunning and with might, Assos, and to-day we'll dump the Quakers out of sight, Amos. These are Dame Fortune's fickle ways, and these the little grigs she plays; to beat the Orioles the civil war, he might have had plenty of and be beaten by the Jays, alas, and welaway,

It is painful to look at Springfield, Ill. If we do look, we see Gen. SMITH D. ATKINS, the martial and the bold, scattered over the ground with Sweet WILLIAM TRACY in the same scattering column. And, saddest of all, the wide round face of the Hon, BILLEE MASON, no. like the midsummer moon, eclipsed, scamed, scarred, biffed cruelly by Fate; and on those clustering curls the mud lies thick. Yet BILLEE had a red-coated band when he wen to Springfield. He rode in a barouche. He addressed the people. He told them he was tent to follow in the steps of ABRABAM LIN-COLN. POOR BILLER, POOR WILLIE, POOR SMITH D.!

"The bones of AGAMEMNON are a show." The Hon. EDWIN EINSTEIN seems to object to those new Union League Club beverages, the Dead Sca Cocktail, the MILHOLLAND Sour and the Ton COLLIER. But the ebullitions July may be the stagnations of August; and Mr. EINSTEIN, now breathing fire against John and Thomas, may be walking up Broadway with them in two weeks. The true lightning-change artists are found only upon the variety stage of solities, and the next performances may be in the circuit that comprises New York, Syracuse.

To-day the anarchy of wealth is on top, while pair iotism and principle are underneath. Michael J. McErrnew, M. C.

In explanation of this absurd passage from a speech by a young and beautiful Massachusetts Congressman it is proper to say that the Hon. M. J. McEttrick was a pedestrian before he became a statesman. He still retains the habit of thinking with his feet.

Is the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Mayor of on? If he is, we wish he would come out of his safe deposit vault and begin. A Cold Storage campaign is just what millions are crying for. Josian is the enchanter who can produce a beard of rime upon the cheek of summer and awe the gayest thercometer into reduced circumstances. Even to think of this cool young hand is to be up to the chin in the frozen pools of Caucasus. Why are these gifts hidden? Why is no refrigerating cup, long as his legs, named after him?

In the midst of heats and wars, it is refreshing to turn to a lovely idyl of the Lehigh Valley. Twas on Thursday afternoon that the Hon. WILLIAM FRANCIS HARRITY and the Hon. WILLIAM UNITY HENSEL, sitting one at one window and the other at the other window of the engineer's cab of a Lehigh Valley train, sped down the mountain side and into the sweet yeal of Wyoming. Hoses sprang up on the embankments and along the sleepers. Tramps changes into shepherd awains with frocks and crooks, and dhudeens into pipes o' PAN. A big yellow mongrel dog chasing a sheep suddenly lay down and buried not his jaws, but a friendly head in that unprotected wool. A cattle train was coming round a sharp curve, when, lo, every steer had its borns gilded and a bell hung to its neck and garlands of wild flowers entwined around its waist and amidships. A bull that came out to charge the train, desisted from its purpose on seeing Mr. HARRITY, jumped upon the coweatcher and rode down the mountain. Brer BULL had escaped from one of Mr. HARRITY's letters. Bells rang of them selves, apple women at the stations were changed into nymphs, the sleepers budded and blossomed, and finally the train had to be stopped because the steel rails had weakened into mere rolls of molasses candy. "Bill," said Mr. HARRITY to Mr. HENREL. "I sin't had so much fun since the campaign of 1898."

## REORGANISING THE NATE.

The Leading Provisions for Line and State Officers Made by the New Bill,

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The labors of the oint Commission of Congress on the navy personnel have not been in vain. After working several months upon their difficult problem hey have produced a bill to reorganise the navy which covers every branch of the service and both line and staff will share in the contemplated benefits of the measure.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature, so far as the staff is concerned, is that which gives its officers positive rank. This has been a bone of contention in the navy for years, the staff hav ing strenuously argued for it, resting their plea largely upon the practice prevailing in the army. The line has hitherto as stoutly resisted the conferring of this privilege; but with what bill there is no likelihood of its allowing the measure to go to wreck on that account.

Insemuch as there are scores of sections in the bill, and some of them very long, it will be enough to give a general idea of the purposes aimed at, and the means taken to accomplish them. The object sought for the line is more rapid promotion hereafter, together with a large mmediate advancement for all those who are not already in the top grade and are to remain on the active list. This is accomplished chiefly in three ways. First, the existing number of officers in the aggregate, as allowed by law, is redistributed in such a way as to place a much

on the active list. This is accomplished chiefly in three ways. First, the existing number of officers in the aggregate, as allowed by law is redistributed in such a way as to place a much larger proportion than now in the higher grades. Thus the Commodores become Rear Admirals, increasing the latter to sixteen in number in stead of six as now, and abolishing the grade of Commodore. The Captains are increased from eighty-five to 100, while the offset is that of having only enough Ensigns, the lowest commissioned grade, to make up the aggregate number of active officers now fixed by law.

In the next place, voluntary retirements are invited, and then a new system is adopted of enforced retirements or of transfer to a reserved list of enough officers, selected annually by a Board, to allow, when added to the casualities and voluntary retirements, sixteen promotions of the promotion of the commander every year. In the third place, a reserve list is formed upon which are to be placed by selection a certain number of those officers who entered the Naval Academy in the years 1801 to 1807, both inclusive. As has already been explained in these columns, this discrimination is due to the fact that an abnormal number of Academy graduates entered the navy in those years on account of the exigencies of the civil war; and the congestion thus caused has ever since hindered what would otherwise liave been the ordinary rate of promotion below them. Certain numbers in each of those years are, however, retained on the active list, while to avoid injustice toward those transferred they are allowed to retain their seniority, or, in other words, each of them may be promoted on the tagser list if otherwise linguished when the officer next above him on the active list, while to avoid injustice toward those transferred they are allowed to retain their seniority, or, in other words, each of the most ingenious and original returns of the him of the active list, while the advised by the hoard, and must also have found to the factority li

Commodore has been abelished.

After having given positive rank to the staff officers the bill carefully provides that they are not to assume any military command like that of the line branch of the service. Provisions also are made against doing injustice to existing officers in any contemplated reductions. The Marine Corps receives its share of attention, its Commandant being raised to the grade of Brigadier-General, and an addition of one Colonel being made. This will allow some promotions. Changes are also made in the laws for the Naval Academy and the enlisted men, the course in the former being made five years, and the maximum age of admission lowered. the maximum age of admission lowered.

This bill of course has yet to be acted upon by
the Senate and the House, and in view of the
additional cost created by the reserve list
and the enlargement of the retired list, its fate
cannot well be forecast. But it possesses the
advantage of having received thorough study in
its preparation, and it is not viewed solely as a
matter of personal benefit to the navy officers,
since the plan of bringing them to flag rank
and command rank at an earlier period of life
is thought to have some public advantages.

### PLOTTED TO KILL HEUREAUX. The Leader Shot-Eleven Conspirators Par-

doned by San Domingo's President. The steamship Saginaw, from West Indian ports, brought here yesterday news of a plot to assassinate President Heureaux of San Domingo. The leader of the plotters was Bobadilla, a young Spaniard, a clerk in the San Domingo branch house of J. B. Vicini, sugar importers of Wall street. Bohadillo was shot by the order of the President. The other conspirators were cleven young men, none more than 25 years old, all of whom were arrested. They were released after the execution of Bohadilla. The conspiracy was known to the President in January. He permitted Bohadilla to perfect his plans and fix the date on which the President was to be stabbed to death. Three days before this date all the conspirators were arrested and locked up in separate cells. They were condemned by court martial, and all were led out to be shot on July 11.

After the soldiers had despatched Bohadilla, President Heureaux turned to the other conspirators and, pointing to the body of Hohadilla, said that they deserved the same fate, but that he would parion them because of their youth. He then told them to go and learn to respect their President. mingo branch house of J. B. Vicini, sugar im-

#### Family Longevity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: The late

Thomas Gage Hinckley, a native of southeast Putnam county, N. Y., who was born in 1794. left four sons and four daughters, who are now lett four sons and four daughters, who are now living, and there has not been a death among his children for over seventy two years. I think this is a case of family longevity without an equal in the United States. If any of your readers can furnish The Sun with a superior record it will be a matter of great interest to those who study the laws of life and health.

READER OF THE SUN.

# The Grand Central Station.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-MER! THE SUN, and "A New York Traveller " are engaged in a laudable effort Please keep it up. Permit the following additional suggestions. Make a Post Office of the present struc-ture; a trolley of the tunnel, and a cable line of the Fourth avenue surface road; over an elevated rail-road from the City Hall to Most Haven over the Fourth and Park avenue route; is tall line of city communi-cation soft on hand subter, centre at the Har-letti River, and locate the "Grand Central" station there. Even now a traveller can save time and accure comfort by leaving the railread at that point and taking the trailer to the circular runds.

A LAWTER.

NEW YORK, July 27.

# How Amos Saved the War Ship.

From the Philadelphia Eccurd. Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Chairman of the House Naval Committee, who was a much inter speciator on the recent spicadid trial trip of the Min-neapolis, is confident that to him, no less than to the Cramps, her builders, credit is due for her magnificent run. It happened in this way: Just before the trial trip the Congressman, Constructor Nixon, and one or two of the Cramps were in a box at a theatre, when the Congressman's spe fell upon a cross-eyed girl in

"Good heavens, Nixon!" exclaimed the superstittons Representative. "this will never do. That girl will hoodoo the Minnespells sure. We must all get up and

"Nonsense!" replied the other members of the party, with less fear of cross-eyed girls. Undeterred by this scoff, the Congressman arose and deliberately turned around three times in full view of the audi-

"Now the Minneapolis is safe." he murmured, as he sank back in his seat to enjoy the play without any further fears for the cruiser's performance on her

### POSTETUAL POPER.

THE RESERVE AND ASSESSED.

Since the adoption of the greenst ballot law Tammany Hall nomines for any office upon a s nicipal or judicial Meket has been defeated.

Under the law relating to the appointment of in-spectors, poti cierks, and ballot cierks, as amended by the Legislature of 1894, these officers may be named by the Police Board at any time during the months of August or September. This regulation, however, does not preclude the Board from making its appointment at a later period if the pendency of legal proceedings causes the delay. In the election of 1887 some of the inspectors were sworn in on the night preceding election day, and others on election morains, there having been at that time five inspectors instead of four, the present number. By a provision of the Electoral Code this year, three inspectors, constituting a majority of the Board, have the power to determine disputed

The Prohibitionists have an Elmira man, Francis R The Prohibitionists have an Elmira man, reached the Baldwin, at the head of their ticket for Governor this year, a Troy man for Lieutensat-Governor, and a Rochester lawyer for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The Prohibitionists polled 453 votes in Chemung, 863 in Renselar, which includes the city of Troy, and ter, last year. The total Prohibition vote in the State last year was 34,000.

Before Sept. 1, it is expected, every one of the thirty districts will have been organized for the Ger-man-American Reform Union, the third article of the constitution of which is as follows: "Every reputed citizen of the United States, conversant with the German language, may become a member of this Union, upon declaring his approval of its objects by subscribing his name to the first paragraph of this constitution." There are about 60,000 German-American electors of New York city, counting as German-Americans those who speak or understand the German language, and including as Germans those Poles, Tyroleans, Silesians, and Alsattans who are un

Two judicial offices, Judge of the Court of Appea and Judge of the Superior Court, and one semi-judicial office, Becorder of New York, are to be filled at this year's election. As the election of a Republican Court of Appeals Judge would give that party a poli-majority on the bench, and as the outgoing Jud-a Democrat, it is not expected that there will union of the two parties in support of this or the other judicial offices.

These are the Commissioners for the imp of Park avenue, above 106th street having offices at 183 Park avenue: John Fox, James H. Haslin, Walter Eatte, A. H. Lighthall, and Peter F. Meyer.

At no previous time in the history of New York pol tics has the number of political headquarters to the square mile of inhabited territory been so great as it is to-day. In some parts of town there appear to be political headquarters of some sort on hearly every block, but what useful purpose they subserve no man, unless a real estate agent, has been able to tell.

Lucius Robinson, before being Governor of New York, was State Comptroller, and similarly Ira Da-venport had been State Comptroller before he was nominated by the Republicans for Governor in 1885; and Alfred C. Chapin had been State Comptroller be-fore he was elected Mayor of Brooklyn in 1887. These precedents are appealed to by the advocates of the nomination of State Comptroller James A. Roberts for the office of Governor on the Republican ticket this year. But there is one point of dissimilarity which they forget, or do not know, that Mr. Robinso and Mr. Davenport were not in the Comptroller's office when nominated for Governor, and Mr. Robinson, hough in the first year of his term when nomin had previously served the State as Comptroller for four years during the Governorship of Morgan, Sey

The question of the tenure of office of the Records candidacy of James M. Lyddy, who received 61 votes for that office against 427 for Frederick Smyth, ha seen again started in some quarters, the claim which decorder Smyth has publicly disavowed in an inte view published in THE SUN that by reason of these 427 rotes being cast for him he will contine to hold off it, and the discussion of the matter at this time, if per sisted in, would exercise in all probability an injuriou influence upon the city's credit, as the Recorder i member of the Sinking Fund, and that Commiss has virtual control of the bonded affairs of the city The spectacle of a holdover Recorder with aid be an injurious one, and such a contingency is certainly to be provided against.

In Los Angeles, the seat of the southern California wine industry, 1,348 temperance votes were cast for the Prohibition party in the Presidential election of 1892. In the city of Peoris, ill., the headquarters of the whiskey distillers, 184 Prohibition votes were cas in the same election. In Bourbon county, Ky, how ever, only 75 Prohibition votes were cast, while in Mil-waukee, "the beer city," as some call it, 463 Prohibition votes were recorded. The tenacity of the Probi bitionists is clearly marked, but of late years the tinues to be most unevenly distributed. Some efforts to unite Prohibitionists and Populists in the West have failed, but the Populist party has absorbed many former Prohibitionists not as the result of negotiations by committees, but of natural attraction.

The death, a short time ago, of Morgan Jones, who when the politics of the Sixth ward were considered important in the municipality, was a prominent figure in city politics, recalls the fact that he is one o the very few Welshmen who have attained prom-inence in New York. The Sixth ward was at one time the storm centre of New York politics, and in the factional rivalries which Matthew T. Bren Mike Walsh kept enkindled Morgan Jones took an active part. His last appearance in the political field was as an unsuccessful candidate for State Senator in 1873, when he was defeated by John Fox. Of late years the Sixth ward has been rapidly losing its old-time prominence, and is no longer a favorite place of residence for city statesmen. A few of the old-timer: are ex-Alderman Waish, who lives in City Hall place; Janlior Martin J. Keese, whose official residence is tha City Hall, and Dennis Burns. But there is no longer any "get up and get" (unless get out) to the neigh borhood, and even Tim Sullivan, with all his cousins

The cutting down of the fees of the Sheriff's office er Jan. 1 and the turning of these payments in excess of \$20,000 a year into the City Treasury is ay pected to boom what is called the general fund, the revenues of the city not derived from taxation and not applied to the running of any department or the liquidation of the public debt. Since the beginning of the hard times, city taxes have not been paid with the same punctual regularity as was the case before, and the number of unpaid taxes has been increasing very rapidly. A proposition was made some time ago to er force the payment of some of these arrears by the com-pulsory sale of the real estate, but the objections to his course were so many that a half has been declare and nothing will be done in the matter till, probably,

# Reflections of a Holitary.

To run Eneron of The Sun-Sir: While it may justin be held that a "sching," is an abnormal creature, it cannot be denied that he has more time to reflect on public affairs, and affairs public and other affairs. than the normal creature compelled to visit horse races, saloons, sweethearts, theatres, clubs, the monkeys to Central Park, or to seize any other occasion for the expression of its innate sociability

"Money is scarce." But pountes are plentiful-in the Quartier Piets, where I reside. In fact, it is won-derful to note their number wherever there is traffic. One is also compelled to note everywhere-Quartier Plets—that the penny is a highly prized com-modity; many men and women quarrel daily, and justly, and loud, and long, over a difference of one cent in the price of some article—to thousands of chil dren "One Cent. United States of America, 18-," is a very rare and very precious boon, &c. &c. Such is the value of a cent, to many hundreds of thousands that the desirability of colus of less value cannot be disputed with any show of reason.

The introduction of half cents would not make the poor richer, but it would enable them to buy more, with

the same amount of money, than in the absence of half cents-competition in trade would undoubtestly produce that result. Incidentally, the introduction fhalf cents would attinuiste the habit of thrift. Three months would arimmate the month of infift.

Three months ago my wife, once a very levely and
always a very loveling and lovable woman, died. As a
poor man, I had great difficulty in giving her a decent
borial. A week upo I laid my favorite child in the burial. A west ago I had my favorise chind in the same grave. Both my loved ones rest among a wither-ness of other graves—all unnumbered, many whosly unmarked, and some weighted down by more or less clumally shaped our and holding that an unmarked grave is the desolation and holding that an unmarked grave in the desolation of devolation. I saked for permission temporarily to erect a plain, near wooden cross, but was curity in-formed that "the headstone, cross, &c., must be made of stone, and set on a solid foundation seven fort deep; we do not allow wooden crosses." In other words, & may not mark the grave cheaply—though I propose to do so testefully, although I paid for the occupancy of the ground, for wishes in caract to its ornamentation the ground, toy wishes in regard to its ornamentation go for naught because at variance with the heavy, ex-ponsive tasts of moneyed others. I do not wonder at all what Jesus and Peter and Paul would say to such "regulations" in the management of a garden of Christian dead. They would probably use strong ian-645 East Twillers Street, New York, July 18, 1894.

THE BENKINGTON SAILS FOR HOME. Gen. Esste and the Other Three Salvador

WASHINGTON, July 27,-The sailing of the United States cruiser Bennington from La Lib-ertad, Salvador, for San Francisco, was a carafully guarded secret in the State and Navy departments. What will be done with Erets and his three fellow refugees on arrival can only be guessed at. Secretary Herbert, when questioned about the matter, laid great stress on the pres ence of malarial fever on board the ship (though this seems to be a matter of the past rather than the present) and said he had notified the Consul at Salvador that the status of the four refugees on board the vessel was in no was termined whether they should be surrende

altered, as the United States had not yet de-It is understood that the question was considered at the Cabinet meeting on Monday. The Cabinet decided that the Bennington should be brought home at once, and that, if it was deemed proper to do so, Gen. Exets and the other three refugees could be transferred to the Charleston t San Francisco, and immediately sent back to

at San Francisco, and immediately sent back to La Libertai to be delivered to the local authorities as soon as proper judicial proceedings against them could be assured.

This scheme of sending the refugees back, it is thought, will depend entirely upon the action of any United States Judge in case Gen. Easts and his compatriots, on the arrival of the Bennington at San Diego or San Francisco, apply for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that they are restrained on board the ship against their will, no charge having been preferred against them. In the opinion of competent lawyers in the States could not resist such an application and any court would release the men.

The departure of the Bennington for home is, therefore, looked upon as the end of a situation which has been extremely embarrassing to the United States for over a month.

THE GREAT CABLE LAID.

The Work Finished on the Auniversary of the Completion of the First Cable,

HEART'S CONTEST, N. F., July 27 .- The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph Com-pany's new cable was made at 11 A. M., Green wich time, and the laying of the largest cable scross the Atlantic was then successfully com pleted. The steamship Scotia, which has be laying the deep sea section, paid out since yester-day noon the remaining seventy-eight knots that were necessary to reach the position of the buoy that held the end of the Irish shore section

buoy that held the end of the Irish shore section which had been laid by the Britannia, the ship that also laid the American shore end. The Irish shore end is 192 knots long.

The time taken in laying the new cable was the shortest on record. The arpedition left Heart's Content on July 15, in the afternoon, and the final spilce was made on the morning of the 27th, or less than twelve days. As the Irish shore end was isld in less than two days, the total time taken was inside of two weeks, a most remarkable schievement when it is considered that this cable is of the heaviest type ever laid. A curious coincidence in connection with its completion is the fact that the final spilce was made on the anniversary of the day on which the first successful cable was landed at Heart's Content in 1866, twenty-eight years ago; and not only the same date, but on the same day of the week.

the week.

The new cable is laid between Heart's Contents and Valentia, Ireland. This cable has a larger conductor than any cable ever laid. It contains 600 pounds of copper per nautical mile. This increase of copper in the conductor means a proportionate increase in the speed of transmission. The new cable has, therefore, the greatest capacity of all long cables. It is consequently a valuable addition to the telegraph facilities between America and Europe.

### SUNBEAMS.

Patrons of a far down-town restaurant are re quested by conspicuous placards not to fee the waiters. The place is run by a Frenchman and the waiters are able, as the French restaurants have come nearer than any others in town to reducing the tip to a fixed and graded tariff.

-You can buy eyegiasses at prices all the way from fifty cents up. Special glasses on prescription may easily cost \$5, \$7, or even \$10. The cheapest are not always as good as the best, though the latter are sel-dom worth the difference in price. The fact is that some opticians allow a percentage to oculists on the orders of patients sent to them, just as some druggists

—Persons unacquainted with the summer habits of well-to-do New Yorkers might easily suppose that scores of fashionable houses in Madison and Lexington avenues were the homes of dressmakers. You're these days through the basement windows little groups of women busy sewing or ironing. They are doubtless caretakers left in charge of the houses, with the privilege of doing certain work of their own.

—Although the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal is

but fourteen miles long it possesses a great deal more of what is properly called scenery than most canals. For much of its length it is a broad and seemingly natural stream, with bays and coves that stretch it width to nearly a mile. Bordering the coves is a smi crops, with here and there an ample country hom

peeping from its bower of great trees. out of the Grand Central Station these days have most tantalizing sight when they come straight from the sweat bath of the tunnel upon the sight of the Harlem full throated at high tide. The stream at such times looks pure and inviting, and the wre ellers, packed close in the broiling cars, have the addi tional bitterness of seeing boys and men plunge with

-One interesting development of the trolley busi-ness is the custom of chartering cars for excursion parties. Such a private conveyance to travel three or four miles and back may be had for \$3. It is swiften and more comfortable than the great four-horse om-nibus, which is the usual resource of excursionists, and the trolley lines are so rapidly penetrating every nook and corner of the suburbs that a carcan be char-tered to go within easy distance of almost any place. -Canal boats seem prosale to the popular imagina tion, but one of the most delightful sounds that can

greet the traveller's ear is that of the bugle blown by the canal boat men at Harper's Ferry. As the travel at early morning crosses the high Baltimore and Ohio bridge over the Potomac, with the sun glorifying the mountains and just gilding the dark stream, there comes to him as out of a dream the tremulous bugie call of the boatman from the canal that parallels the river, a far-heard sound of liquid sweetness.

—Some of the new ships of the navy have room to house libraries, and there is provision for some sort of reading matter on board nearly all the vessels; but reading aboard ship is no easy matter. The lights are often bed, and they are usually put out very early in the evening. The pigeon holes of the officers are stuffy places for reading and the ward room is a rather distracting resort for a man with a book. Neverthel officers do carry books to sea and do read them, while the inventors of the navy often spread their papers on the ward room table and work away by the hour.

--Many New Yorkers leaving home for the summer seem to make no provision for the care of their steps and door yards during their absence, with the result that the neglected premises become dingy, unkempt, and littered with scraps of paper and other rubbish. In pleasing contrast with many other dwellings is the great house of a famous millionaire. Its somewhat narrow grounds are neatly mowed from week to week, its plants are watered, its try is dusted, and the whole outward aspect of the premises betokens as much care as when the post-leuten hospitalities of spring are at their height.

-The region immediately west of the high bluff be-hind Morningside Park, and between 110th and 182d strects, begins to show faintly what it will be when the completion of several great structures has made the high rocky plateau architecturally the most no-ticeable part of New York. The Teachers' College on the north western slope of the tract is already finished. Hard by the Columbia College buildings will seen be rising. Southward St. Luke's Hospital is rapidly taking form, and its neighbor, the Cathedral of St. John the livine, will before long begin to disclose itself. Meanwhile, unused streets, cut through the rock of the central plateau, are growing up in weeds, and goats disport themselves on the high points that com-

mand nine-tenths of the city's area.

Just as the thistic made ready to blossom there suddenly appeared in these parts that tantalizing bit of winged gold, the yellow hird, of all feathered cres tures the one that most appeals to the imagination of the achoolboy in vacation. These they birds are in size and coloring the nearest approach to the canary that we have among native birds. The male how ever, has fluishing touches of black veivet that distin-guish birn from the canary. They feed cagerly upon the purple heart of the thistic, rising when scared and breaking into a flight that is a series of long graceful loaps in air, each impulse being accompanied by a musical cry that seems to own its origin to the same source whence comes the movement of the wings. No natural boy ever saw the yellow bird without longing to make it his own, but what boy ever really caught

#### Of Little Account. From Judge.

In a Western town.
"I thought you hove were going to give a great
whereal to Jert Hank." funeral to left liask."

We wus, stranger; but when we cam to look up his record he didn't have an alias to his name."

Quick relief from croup is afforded by Dr Jayne : Expectorant, the old family standby for Coughs and Celds, Pulmonary, and Brouchiai affootious - Adv.